

nies, whilst an entirely new district around Warkworth has been called into existence. In the same period, or nearly so, seven additional public railways, for the conveyance of coal, have been opened in the county of Durham alone. The impulse, has, in truth, been attended with amazing consequences. The region of developed coal-fields has been extended in every direction, until it describes a vast circuit, stretching from the Coquet, in the remote north, to the sterile waste of Cockfield Fell in the far west, sweeping round Middleham on the extreme south (ill stopped by the German Ocean on the east. We cannot estimate the increase of powers thus obtained at less than 3,000,000 of tons yearly, so that the aggregate capabilities of the district may be now assumed at upwards of 12,500,000 tons per annum, being much more than double the quantity that could have been raised in 1828.—*Newcastle Advertiser.*

PRESERVATION OF CHURCH ORGANS.

To those who take an interest in the means of obtaining church music, the subjoined letter to the editor of the *Heredford Times* may be interesting:—

"Sir,—It is to be feared that though the repairs of the Cathedral are progressing with certainty, they are also an exemplification of the saying—*slow and sure*. But though the slow and sure is a vexatiously dull pace, irritating the temper and exhausting patience, it is much better than a more rapid one, when the latter cannot be adopted safely. Considering that it appears by no means certain that the restoration of the Cathedral will be so far completed as to admit of the erection of the organ, and the celebration of the Triennial Musical Festival within its walls in 1846, it becomes a matter of extreme importance to save that valuable instrument from inevitable ruin. An organ is always better circumstanced in churches where divine service is solemnized daily, and not merely on the first day of the week. I am of course supposing that the organ is regularly played on every day, except on Ash Wednesday and in Passion Week. But if the organ used for divine service daily is better circumstanced than that which is used but weekly, what shall be said of one which is not even used once a month or once a year? What shall be said of an organ which has been removed under the inspection of a competent person, but which has been treated like mere lumber and rubbish? The matter is too serious to treat with levity or indifference. A plain question is at issue. Shall the cathedral organ *erist*, or shall it not? The dean and chapter are the persons who are to decide its fate. Let them at once send for an organ-builder of well-known and justly merited celebrity (I care not whether it be Mr. Hill, or Messrs. Gray and Davison, but it should be one of these), who should, under his personal inspection, see the organ placed in the Shrine Hall. As for the expense, I have to observe that *any expense* is better than the destruction of a valuable instrument. A stich in time saves nine. I hope it will do so now. Let the organ be erected in the Shrine Hall; let Mr. Smith exhibit its powers once a week to the public, as Mr. Stimpson does those of the Blenheim organ, and let the office of admission be the same. This, with the exhibition of the instrument to Mr. Smith's friends, and such others as he may admit at any time he may think fit, will save a noble instrument from the calamity which otherwise awaits it.

"AN ADMIRER OF OLD ORGANS."

SUPERFICIAL MEASUREMENT OF THE GRAY WELLINGTON GROUP.—Brize casting:—Drapery, 128 lbs; head of horse, 25 lbs; neck, 120 lbs; hind, 12 feet; hind quarter, 29 1/2 lbs; fore quarter, 26 1/2 lbs; tail, 25 lbs; body of horse, 150 lbs. Of the colossal head of his grace, from a cannon taken at Waterloo, we have not the dimensions, nor of the limbs from the foot to the knee; but it will appear from the above to be little less than 1,100 feet!

ROYAL EXCHANGE CLOCK.—Mr. Dent, the well-known chronometer maker in the Strand, has obtained the contract for making the Royal Exchange clock. His tender was for 900*l.*, but it having been ascertained by the committee that he could not execute it with chimes, quarters, &c., as wanted, for that sum, they have agreed to allow him 500*l.* more, making together 1,300*l.*, and out of this it is supposed Mr. Dent can scarcely clear himself.

WILTS HILARY SESSIONS.

COLKSHILL BRIDGE.—The County Surveyor reported that he had examined this bridge, and he estimated that the cost of repairing and widening the old bridge would be 250*l.* The expense of building a new bridge at a different point of the stream, with the approaches, would be 450*l.* Looking to the future expense of repairs, &c., and to the accommodation of the public, he would recommend the building of the new bridge.

The Earl of Radnor stated that the Berkshire magistrates had appointed a committee to confer with the magistrates of Wilts, with authority to decide on building a new bridge, or to repair the old, as might be thought best. The Clerk of the Peace stated that the approaches to the bridge would be liable to be repaired by the parties who repaired the present road,—the Commissioners.

It was then agreed on the motion of Lord Radnor that the present committee be requested to meet the magistrates of Berks to ascertain what place will be most convenient to build the bridge.

BOROUGH BRIDGE.—The committee appointed at the last session reported that they had examined the bridge and the evidence bearing on the question, and that in their opinion the county is liable to repair the bridge. The bridge was now in a very dilapidated state, and they recommended that the county surveyor be directed to examine it and take the usual necessary steps for its repair.

ASSESSED TAXES CASES.

Determined by the Judges on Appeal.

May 18, 1841.

Windows—Bakehouse.

A bakehouse is a back yard and disjoined from the dwelling-house, and having no communication with it, is not a manufactory within the 48 Geo. 3, c. 55, and 50 Geo. 3, c. 104, and is liable for its windows.

At a meeting of the commissioners held at the Red Lion Inn, in Dorling, on Monday, the 28th of September, 1840 (48 Geo. 3, c. 55, schedule A, rule 3), John Brown, of Dorling, baker, appealed against two windows in a bakehouse, which bakehouse is situated in his back yard, and is disjoined from his dwelling-house, and has no communication therewith. Mr. Brown is by trade a bread-baker, and claimed to be exempted from such windows on the ground of his bakehouse being what he considered a manufactory, and exempt by the 8th section of 50 Geo. 3, c. 104. The commissioners referred the appellant for the windows to the question with which decision the surveyor was dissatisfied, and requested a case thereon for the opinion of her Majesty's judges. He referred to case 191, and submitted that, under the circumstances stated, the bakehouse in question was not such a manufactory as the law contemplated to relieve. The cases cited were *John Saunders v. John Sanderson*, and *James v. the above*, the surveyor demanded this judges' opinion on these cases also.

W. CRAWFORD,

E. KERRICK,

Commissioners.

We are of opinion, that the determination of the commissioners is wrong.

J. PATTERSON, T. COLTMAN, W. WIGHTMAN.

Windows—Solicitor's offices.

Appellant (a solicitor) residing elsewhere, occupied premises as offices, underletting a part to his clerk, who lived there. A door was in front of the premises, opening into a passage common to master and clerk; the offices being on one side, and the rooms on the other; Held, and exempt for the windows, the offices and clerk's premises forming but one house, and being inhabited in the night time.

At a meeting of the commissioners of assessed taxes, held at the Wynnstay Arms Inn, in Llanfyllin, on the 11th of September, 1840, for the purpose of hearing appeals against the first assessments, for the year ending 5th April, 1841, (48 Geo. 3, c. 55, sch. (A); 50 Geo. 3, c. 25, s. 1; 50 Geo. 4, c. 44, s. 1);—Mr. Mr. Lloyd Ropley, of Llanfyllin aforesaid, solicitor, appealed against an assessment for fifteen windows.

The appellant stated that the windows are charged for premises occupied by him as offices; that he is the tenant, and underlets a part of the said premises to his clerk, which he (his clerk) occupies as his dwelling-house; that there is a door in front of the premises which opens into a passage common to both, and the appellant's offices are through a door on the right hand, and his clerk's dwelling through a door on the left hand of the said passage, he

therefore contends that his offices are exempt, as they are separated from his clerk's dwelling by the passage before stated; and as he resides in another house, upon which the windows are duly charged, we the commissioners relieved the appellant, but the surveyor demanded a case, urging that the passage before mentioned was only a thoroughfare, for instead of leading through the premises, it leads up stairs, and that upon the passage (which is nothing more than a front entrance to the house) there is only one door, and that in the front, which is sometimes closed by day, and always by night, and then shuts all in as one dwelling; he therefore submitted that the appellant could not be exempted under the Act of 5 Geo. 4, c. 44, s. 4, in consequence of a part thereof being occupied as a dwelling-house.

EDWARD FOULKES,

JOHN DAVIES,

Commissioners.

We are of opinion that the determination of the commissioners is wrong.

J. PATTERSON, J. GURNEY, T. COLTMAN.

Windows—Attorney's office.

Appellant lived in a house, three rooms of which he let as offices to an attorney, who lived elsewhere; there was one front door, only to the whole house. Held, not exempt for the windows, the house let as offices, they being part of an inhabited dwelling-house.

At a meeting of the commissioners of land and assessed taxes, sitting for the division of the town of Cambridge, on Monday, the 28th day of November, 1840, the following case was heard and determined: (48 Geo. 3, c. 55, sch. A); Mrs. Ann Peed, of this town, appealed against five windows in her dwelling-house. Appellant being sworn, stated, "she occupied a house containing eight rooms, including a kitchen under ground; there are fifteen windows, including the kitchen window. Appellant lets three of the rooms to Mr. A. Peed, an attorney, in which there are five windows. Appellant has two exclusive offices, his dwelling-house being in another part of the town; there is one front door communicating with all the rooms in the house. Mr. Peed's dwelling-house is in the town parish, and is duly assessed. Appellant contends that she is not liable for five windows in Mr. Peed's offices."

The surveyor contended that as the offices formed a part of the dwelling-house, and had communication therewith, they were liable for assessment, claiming any exemption from the five windows in the rooms so used or occupied, and produced cases 506, 507, and 508, in support of his opinion.

The commissioners, notwithstanding, were of opinion that as Mr. Peed occupied a dwelling-house as stated, and was duly assessed for the same, the appellant was not liable, and relieved her from the five windows. The surveyor being dissatisfied, requested a case for the opinion of her Majesty's judges, which we sign accordingly.

NAMUEL EVANS,

Mr. Bishop,

Commissioners.

We are of opinion that the determination of the commissioners is wrong.

J. PATTERSON, T. COLTMAN, J. GURNEY.

Windows—Shop.

A shop window on the left side of a baker's house, and looking on a carriage way running into an inn yard, such way being also a public way to the bakehouse and to the back premises of an adjoining house:—Held, and as a shop window under the 48 Geo. 4, c. 11, s. 1.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held at the Red Lion Inn, in Dorling, on Monday, the 28th day of September, 1840, (48 Geo. 3, c. 55, sch. (A))—John Sanders, of Dorling, baker, appealed against the charge for a shop window on the left side of his shop. The bow window (chargeable as two from its size) in the street front of the same shop was previously allowed him by the surveyor, and had not been assessed. The window in question is situated on the left side of the house, and looks on a carriage way running into an inn yard, and which way is also a public way to the bakehouse of the appellant, and also to the back premises of another adjoining house. The surveyor submitted that under such circumstances the side window in question did not come within the meaning of the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 11, s. 1; but the commissioners being of a different opinion, relieved the appellant; whereupon the surveyor requested a case for the opinion of her Majesty's judges.

W. CRAWFORD,

Edward Kerrick,

Commissioners.

We are of opinion, that the determination of the commissioners is right.

J. PATTERSON, J. GURNEY, T. COLTMAN.

EXCHANGE BAZAAR.—A society is in the course of formation on the Surrey side of the water, having for its object the raising capital of 1,000*l.*, in small shares, of one pound to be paid in three instalments, the mutual exchange of goods for provisions and other necessaries on equitable terms, chiefly for the purpose of enabling small tradesmen to find a fair market for their goods. The whole, in fact, is in some respects on the principle of the Labour Exchange formerly established in Theobald's-road, but some details in the plan proposed to be adopted, and every objection removed. Preliminary meetings are at present being held in Stamford-street, and shortly a public meeting will be called, with a view to put the proposed plans in operation.